

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, June 25, 2003

Set Name Query
side by side

Hit Count Set Name
result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L7	button and L6	21	L7
L6	magnif\$4 and (longitudinal same lateral) and network	80	L6
L5	magnif\$4 and (longitudinal same lateral) and internet	5	L5
L4	(internet or network or ip) and L3	1	L4
L3	button and L2	16	L3
L2	magnif\$4 same longitudinal same lateral	102	L2
L1	magnif\$4 same longtitudinal same lateral	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Generate Collection

Print

L7: Entry 10 of 21

File: USPT

Sep 8, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5805272 A

TITLE: Image reading apparatus for book-like document or the like

Detailed Description Text (10):

FIG. 7 shows a state of an output of one line in main-scanning direction, which is read out by the line sensor 7. In this example, it is a case that an image lies in a position shown in dotted line in FIG. 6 is read out by the line sensor 7. The lateral axis shows an address of the image pickup element of the line sensor 7, and the longitudinal axis shows an output of each picture element (density of an image). In the figure, (1), (2), (3), and (4) show zones of each image on the image pickup devices; (1) is a zone of an image "c" of a document's ground projected on the mirror 5, (2) is a zone of an image "d" of a document upper side plane projected on the mirror 5, (3) is a zone of an image "a" of a document surface 10a, and (4) is a zone of an image "b" of a document table 1. "Dth" is a predetermined threshold value which detects either an document image or other image. "n1" is a minimum address value of image pickup device output exceeding threshold value "Dth" i.e., a value showing an upper end image position of mirror image 11 of the document upper side plane 10b. "n2" is an address value of the image pickup device, which corresponds to a basic position of document, and it is fixed value. (n2-n1) is the number of pixels which corresponds to a document height that is applied to a height detection proceeding. A distribution data of document height is obtained by use of the value of (n2-n1) at respective line. By using this distribution data of document height, a rectifying image distortion coefficient is calculated for rectifying image distortion caused by document height variation, and a data for control of auto focusing (AF), which drives the photographing lens 6 in longitudinal direction in order to get rid of defocus caused by the document height variation, is also calculated.

Detailed Description Text (15):

Further, a document change detection sensor 9 and a document table pressure sensor 31 are connected to the CPU 21, also an interface 28 is connected for communication with an external control device 27. The CPU 21 receives various kinds of commands and information from the external control device 27 through the interface 28, and sends an operational state and the like to the external control device 27. As for the interface 28, one that is capable of communication in two ways is used, and it may be a serial communication method, what is called, RS422, besides a parallel communication and one that can be connected to LAN such as an inter network may be replaced.

Detailed Description Text (30):

Now, a method for detection of turned over pages will be explained referring to FIG. 16. FIG. 16 shows a manner of distance measurement of right pages. The construction of a page count sensor 50 is shown magnified, and a distance between a document surface 10a and an image reading unit 2 is short cut for easy to understand the detection principle. Regarding an explanation of distance detection of left pages is omitted because it is executed in the same manner as right pages symmetrically. The page count sensor 50 is composed of a light emitting element 52, a lens 53, and a line sensor 54 (same in the sensor 51). An optical path of the light emitting elements 52, which radiates on a document surface 10a with no risen page, is defined as "1" shown in a solid line. Also, a document surface 10a' with a risen page on being turned over is shown in a chain line, and an optical path of the light emitting elements 52, which radiates on the risen document surface 10a', is defined

as "1'" shown in a dotted line.

Detailed Description Text (53):

Now, the method of a pre-scanning (detection whether a document is placed, detection of document size in feeding direction, detection of document ground brightness) at auto-document feeding, will be explained. FIG. 33 is a flowchart showing a pre-scanning operation for document size detection in feeding direction. Here, a document size detection is executed in the manner as explained in FIG. 26. The pre-scanning operation in FIG. 33 is executed before copying the first paper of a sheetform document as described later. When the prescanning operation starts (#201) at a state that a sheetform document is placed on the ADF unit 60, with pushing a start button, it detects a state of a document size detection sensor 65 (#202), and if the sensor 65 is ON, it is judged as an error (#220). When it is not judged as an error, an error detection timer (a timer that detects whether a document is fed to the document size detection sensor 65) is set up, and started (#203), and a motor is rotated in an ordinary feeding direction (#204). When the document size detection sensor 65 is ON (#205), it sets up the error detection timer and a document ground brightness detection start timer (a timer so that the line sensor 7 is capable of reading out a document correctly, and also the area outside letters section) is set up, and it starts these timers (#206), and at the same time, the document size detection timer is started (#207). When the document ground brightness detection start timer is completed (#208), it starts image reading with the line sensor in order to detect a document ground brightness (#209).

Detailed Description Text (56):

In FIG. 35, when a start button is pushed (#301), it detected whether a document is placed or not on the ADF unit 60 (#302), and if it detects that there is a document, the line sensor 7 is driven to a reading position (7c in FIG. 21) of a document send out from the ADF unit 60 (#303). At the time, a photographing lens 6 is also driven to a fixed focal length <1> (6a in FIG. 21) for ADF. Then it judged whether any auto-modes is set up or not (#304), if an auto-mode has been set up, as it needs a pre-scanning for detecting a document size (proceeding as described in FIG. 33), a control of pre-scanning is executed, and then a data obtained by the pre-scanning is adopted as a data of mode setting (#305). After the pre-scanning, a scanning starts (sheet through) (#306). In this scanning, a resolution conversion and magnification correction is executed based on a resolution conversion data and a magnification correction data for reading out a document sent out from the ADF unit 60, and then a shading correction data 1, which is memorized in a SRAM 96 as described later, is output, and the image reading data is corrected. When any auto-modes is not selected, and a pre-scanning is unnecessary, a scanning is started immediately (#306). At the time, a document feeding speed varies in accordance to a magnification. A timing of image reading by the line sensor is controlled by a document reading start timer which is set up with document size detection sensor's ON. After scanning the first paper of a document, it detects whether there is next document or not, and if there is a next document, the scanning operation is repeated (#306, #307). If there is not any, the ADF operation is finished (#313).

WEST

Generate Collection

Print

L7: Entry 16 of 21

File: USPT

May 12, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5113251 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Editing control system and area editing system for image processing equipment

Detailed Description Text (35):

The U/I 36 is used by a user when selecting a desired function and sets up the conditions to exercise the function. The U/I 36 is provided with a color display 51, and a hard control panel 52 located by the display. In combination with an infrared-ray touch board 53, it enables the user to directly designate necessary functions by soft buttons on the display screen.

Detailed Description Text (41):

One of the major functions of the color copying machine consists of control panel select operations of items that are out of operation flows, such as start, stop, all clear, ten keys, interrupt, information, and languages, and selective operations of the respective functions by touching soft buttons in a basic display. Touching a pathway tab of a pathway as a function select area allows an operator to select any of various types of edit functions, such as marker edit, business edit, and creative edit. With such functions, an operator can operate the color copying machine to make both monochromatic and full color copies with the same simplicity and easiness as a conventional way.

Detailed Description Text (70):

Color registration is used for registering colors in the register color button in the color palette. The CCD sensor reads the color to be registered from the color original. Color correction is used for fine correction of the colors registered in the registered color button.

Detailed Description Text (71):

The film type registration is for registering a register film type used in a film projector mode. When it is not registered, a register button cannot be selected on the film projector mode display.

Detailed Description Text (85):

Two types of operation buttons are used, hard buttons on the hard control panel and soft buttons on the soft panel of the CRT display screen. Use of these buttons provides an easy operation for beginners and simple operation for experts, and further enables operators to directly select desired functions. As for the layout of controls including these buttons, the controls are concentrated at one location for ease of operation. Effective use of colors correctly sends necessary information to operators.

Detailed Description Text (86):

A high fidelity copy can be obtained by using the operations on the hard control panel and the basic display. The hard button is used for the operations out of an operation flow, such as start, stop, all clear, and interrupt. The operations on the soft panel of the basic display are used for paper size select, reduction/enlargement, copy density, picture quality adjustment, color mode, color balance adjustment, and the like. The soft panel operations are easily accepted by users accustomed to mono color copying machine. To access the various edit functions, a passway is opened by merely touching a pathway tab in a pathway area on the soft panel, and an operator may readily access the edit modes. Storage of copy

modes and conditions for exercising them in a memory card realizes an automation of relation manual operations.

Detailed Description Text (104):

Each remote in the drawing of FIG. 3 is constructed with a single board. In the figure, a bold continuous line indicates a high speed communication network LNET of 187.5 kbps; a bold broken line, a master slave type serial communication network of 9600 bps; and thin continuous lines, hot lines as transmission lines for control signals. A line 76.8 kbps indicates a dedicated line for transmitting graphic data depicted on the edit pad, copy mode data entered from the memory card, and graphic data in the edit area from the UI remote 70 to the IPS remote 74. CCC (communication control chip) indicates an IC for supporting a protocol of the high speed communication line LNET.

Detailed Description Text (105):

As described above, the hardware architecture is composed of the UI system, SYS system, and MCB system. The processings shared by those systems will be described with reference to software architecture of FIG. 4. Arrowheads indicate the directions of data transmission performed through the LNET high speed communication network and the master/slave type serial communication network and the directions of control signals flowing through the hot lines.

Detailed Description Text (132):

Following the processings described above that are categorized into the copy layer, another processing step to set the number of jobs as copy units executed for an original, viz., to set the number of copies, is executed. This is executed per original (see FIG. 5(a)) An additional layer following the per original is a job programming layer to change parameters in jobs. More exactly, the job programming layer checks as to whether or not the ADF is used, a color of a part of an original is changed, and the one-side magnification function is operated. These layers of the per original and the job programming are managed by the SYS module 83 in the SYS system. Accordingly, the SYSTEM module 82 checks and confirms the jobs transferred from the LLUI module 80, generates necessary data, and informs the IIT module 84 and the IPS module 85 of the job through the 9600 bps serial communication network, and also informs the MCB system through the LNET.

Detailed Description Text (138):

Of the states shown in FIG. 6, the machine operation from the power-on state to the standby state will be described with reference to FIG. 7. A power switch is turned on, and the machine is in a power-on state. An IPS reset signal and an IIT reset signal that are supplied from the SYS remote 71 to the IIT remote 74 and the IPS remote 74 (FIG. 3) become H (high) in logic state. Upon receipt of these signals, the IPS remote 74 and the IIT remote 73 are released from the reset status and start to operate. The settle-down of the power voltage is detected and a power normal signal rises. The MCB remote 75 starts to operate and to establish the control right and the UI master right. At the same time, it tests the high speed communication network LNET. The power normal signal is transferred from the MCB remote 75 to the SYS remote 71, by way of the hot line.

Detailed Description Text (143):

When the CCC self test ends, the SYS remote waits till the core tests by the IPS remote 74 and the IIT remote 73 are completed. It conducts a communication test of the SYSTEM node during a period T1. This communication test is for testing the serial communication network of 9600 bps. In the test, predetermined data is transferred in a predetermined sequence. Upon completion of the communication test, during a period T2 the LNET communication test is conducted between the SYS remote 71 and the MCB remote 75. In the communication test, the MCB remote 75 requests the SYS remote 71 to return the results of the self test. In response to the request, the SYS remote 71 returns the results of the tests thus far conducted, as self test results, to the MCB remote 75.

Detailed Description Text (150):

When detecting the depression of the start key, the SYS remote 71 sends the contents of a job to the IIT remote 73 and the IPS remote 74, through the serial communication network. The SYS remote 71 also issues a command "start job," and

sends the job contents and the start job command to the copier executive module 87 in the MCB remote 75. As a result, the copier enters the set-up substate, and the respective remotes prepare for executing the designated job. In the IOT module 90, a main motor is driven, and parameters for the photosensitive belt are set to correct values. The SYS remote 71 confirms that an ACK (acknowledge) signal as a response of the MCB remote 75 to the start job reaches, and causes the IIT remote 73 to prescan. In this instance, four types of prescans are used; a prescan to detect the size of an original, a prescan to detect a color in a specified portion on the document, a prescan to detect a closed loop for an outline drawing for coloring, and a prescan for reading a marker in the marker edit mode. A maximum of three prescans is repeated in accordance with the selected F/F. At this time, the UI displays a message "Please wait a minute," for example.

Detailed Description Text (162):

This type of fault includes trouble of the reginsor, abnormal speed of the imaging unit, overrun of the imaging unit, abnormal PRO signal, abnormal CCC, trouble in the serial communication network, check error of the ROM or RAM, and the like. When any of the above fault states occurs, the UI displays the contents of the fault and a message "Call a serviceman."

Detailed Description Text (175):

FIG. 10 shows relationships between the system and other remotes. As described, the SYS remote 71 uses the SYSUI module 81 and the SYSTEM module 82. Data is transferred between these modules 81 and 82 through a module interface. A serial communication interface intervenes between the SYSTEM module 82, and the IIT 73 and IPS 74. An LNET communication network couples the SYSTEM module 82 with the MCB 75, ROS 76 and RAIB 79.

Detailed Description Text (215):

The IIT remote has many functions, such as sequence control for various copy operations, service support, self check, and fail safe. The sequence control of the IIT generally consists of a scan, sample scan, and initialize controls. Various commands and parameters for controlling the IIT come from the SYS remote 71 through the serial communication network.

Detailed Description Text (257):

The user interface is a man-machine interface. It must be operable in a simple manner, and distinctively and impressively present necessary information to an operator. The user interface according to the present invention is user friendly and intelligible to beginners, and simple to use for experienced operators. The main interface allows a user to directly select desired functions, and exactly and quickly provides necessary information to operators by using colors, icons, and buttons.

Detailed Description Text (258):

Operability constitutes an important factor in evaluating the user interface. To improve the operability of the user interface, the user interface is provided with a color display or monitor 501 and a hard control panel 502 placed by the monitor, as shown in FIG. 23(a). A creative color display provides legible menus to users. Further, an infrared ray touch board 503 is disposed on the periphery of the color display 501. Use of the touch board allows a user to directly access the machine by soft buttons to be displayed in the display screen of the display 501. Various types of operations are properly assigned to the hard buttons on the hard control panel 502 and the soft buttons in the screen of the display 501 to provide simple operations and effective use of menu displays.

Detailed Description Text (267):

The video display module 511 enters vertical and horizontal input points (coordinate positions on the touch screen) on a touch screen 503, recognizes a button ID, and enters a button ID on the control panel 502. Further, the video display module 511 sends a button ID to the system UIs 517 and 519, and receives a display request from the system UIs 517 and 519. The subsystem (ESS) 515 is connected to a work station and a host CPU, for example, and serves as a print controller when the copying machine is used as a laser printer. In this case, the data of the touch screen 503, control panel 502, and keyboard (not shown) is transferred to the subsystem 515. The

contents in the display screen are sent from the subsystem 515 to the video display module 511.

Detailed Description Text (270):

FIG. 27 shows a circuit arrangement of the UICB. The UICB uses a CPU 534 such as an Intel 8051 or its equivalent, in addition to the above CPUs CCC 531 is connected to the high speed communication line L-NET or a communication line of an optional keyboard, and it controls the communication by the CPU 534 and CCC 531. Further, the CPU 534 is also used for driving the touch screen. The signals of the touch screen (the coordinate position data) are fetched through the CCC531 into the CPU 532 from the CPU 534. In the CPU 532, the button ID is recognized and processed. The UICB is connected to the control panel through an input port 551 and an output port 552. Further, it receives video data at 1 Mb/sec together with a 1 MHz clock signal from the EPIB 522 and the subsystem (ESS) through the subsystem interface 548, receiver 549, and driver 550, and is capable of transmitting and receiving commands and status data at 9600 bps.

Detailed Description Text (280):

The pathway area B is an area for selecting various functions, and contains many pathways of a basic copy, added feature, marker edit, business edit, free hand edit, creative edit, and tool. The pathway tabs C for those pathways are displayed. Each pathway uses a pop-up function for improving operability. The pathway area B further contains soft buttons D as choices for selecting functions by touching it by the finger, an icon (picture) E for indicating the function selected, and an indicator F for indicating magnification percentages. Those soft buttons with the pop-up functions are each marked with a pop-up mark G of delta (.DELTA.). By touching the pathway tab C, the pass-way of the touched tab is opened. By touching the soft button, the function indicated by the touched soft button is selected. For gaining a good operability, the soft buttons D are arrayed so that for function select, those buttons are operated in the order from the left upper button to the right lower button.

Detailed Description Text (282):

The pop-up display has detailed setting items data for a specific function. The display has a pop-up open function. To see detailed setting items data, the pop-up is opened. With this, the display of each pathway is easy to see and is simple. The pop-up display is opened by touching the soft button with the pop-up mark and is closed when a close button or a cancel button or an all-clear button are pushed, or when an auto clear function operates. A display shown in FIG. 29(c) appears when the reduction/enlargement function is selected, the pop-up display is opened by touching a variable reduction/enlargement soft button.

Detailed Description Text (285):

As shown in FIG. 29(a), the pathway for the basic copy includes soft buttons (choices) for selecting the color mode, paper select, reduction/enlargement, copy image quality, color balance, and job program, and the pathway tabs for the maker edit, business edit, freehand edit, and creative edit, and the edit feature and tool. This pathway is an initial pathway as is displayed after power on and when an auto clear mode is set up by pushing the all clear button.

Detailed Description Text (293):

The pathway of the bit feature display includes soft buttons (choices) for selecting a copy output, copy sharpness, copy contrast, copy position, film projector, page programming, job program, and binding margin, and the pathway tabs for the maker edit, business edit, freehand edit, and creative edit, and the basic copy and tool.

Detailed Description Text (310):

As described above, the user interface is arranged such that the functions are categorized into different modes such as the basic copy, edit feature, and edit. The displays are assigned to those modes, and accordingly, the display is changed in accordance with the mode used. The display of each mode presents items of function select, setting of conditions for function exercise, and the like. For exercise of a function, a choice is selected by pushing the related soft button. Necessary condition data can be entered while seeing the display. Some of the choices in the menu are displayed in the form of a pop-up display (overlay display or window

display). Use of the pop-up display provides a concise and easy-to-see visual presentation, even if the number of selectable functions and conditions settings is large. Accordingly, the operability of the copying machine is improved.

Detailed Description Text (312):

The hardware control panel, as shown in FIG. 23, is disposed on the right side of the color display panel, and is slightly bent toward the center. The control panel is provided with various buttons of ten keys, ten key clear, all clear, stop, interrupt, start, information, audiotron, and language.

Detailed Description Text (313):

The ten key buttons are used to set the number of copies, to enter codes and data, and to enter a password when the tool is used. These buttons are invalid when a job occurs or it is interrupted.

Detailed Description Text (314):

The all clear button is used to return all of the copy modes to default values, and to return the displays to the basic copy display except when the tool display is opened. When an interrupt job is being set, the copy mode returns to the default, but the interrupt mode is not removed.

Detailed Description Text (315):

The stop button is used to interrupt the job at a proper place to end in the copy during the execution of copying operation, and to stop the machine after the copied paper is delivered outside. In the diag. mode, it is used to stop (interrupt) the input/output check.

Detailed Description Text (316):

The interrupt button is used to set up an interrupt mode during the primary job except when the job is interrupted, and returns control to the primary job when control is being interrupted. When this button is operated during the execution of the primary job, the machine is placed into a reserve mode, and the job is interrupted or ends at the end of delivering the copied paper.

Detailed Description Text (317):

The start button is used to start the job or to restart the interrupted job. In the diag. mode, it is used to enter and save codes and data, and to start the inputting and outputting of the same. When the machine is being preheated, if this button is operated, the machine automatically starts at the end of preheating.

Detailed Description Text (318):

The information button consists of an on button and an off button. These buttons are in a ready state except the progressing of copying operation. When the on button is operated, an information display for the display being currently presented appears. To remove the information display, the off button is operated.

Detailed Description Text (319):

The audiotron button is used to enter a password at the start of a job. The language button is used to select a desired language of expressions in the display from among a plurality of languages. The hard control panel is also provided with LEDs for indicating operations of the respective buttons.

Detailed Description Text (342):

The original film 633 may be inserted into the housing through either of the slots 608 and 609. In other words, in accordance with the orientation of the image of the film, the film may be inserted into the housing vertically or horizontally. In this case, at least one of the slots 608 and 609 is provided with a film detecting switch. In other words, at least one film detect switch is provided. If the slot 608 has the film detect switch, the film holder 607 is inserted through the hole 608, detect the film and to turn on and produce a detect signal. When the detect signal is present, a necessary area of the line sensor 226 is vertical, that is, the scanning direction is set to be coincident with the longitudinal direction of the projection image. When the film holder 607 is inserted through the slot 609, the switch is in off state and no detect signal is produced. When the detect signal is absent, the necessary area is lateral, viz., the main scan direction is set to be in

the longitudinal direction of the projection image.

Detailed Description Text (468):

Next, a description is made of the lower-ranking modules of the IPS system. In respect of these operations, let us now assume that the scanning operation is performed in the developing sequence, M, C, Y, and K, as shown in FIG. 41(a), and the process for setting the LSI is performed with a lead by one cycle in relation to this developing cycle. For example, in order to set the space filter, the TRC, etc., it takes time to calculate the setting value. Thus, the IPS system judges the next color and makes the lower-ranking modules perform the calculation and setting of the data corresponding to the next color and makes the UCR select the color to be developed. With the Start, when the BASIC COPY command is received, the signal of the color to be developed first is judged on the basis of the color mode number, and Y, for example, is placed in the variables for the developing cycle. As shown in FIG. 41(b), the IPS system holds in the ROM the particulars of the processes to be performed at the time of the start, the said particulars including those for the selection of the table in respect of the END, those for the setting of the color Y for development in respect of the color selector, those for the setting of the multiplying calculation table for the filter coefficient 1 in respect of the space filter, those for the calculation and setting of the table applicable to Y in respect of the TRC, those for the setting of the magnifying ratios in respect of the R/E, those for the effective range of the buffer output and the setting of the amount of the image shift in respect of the line buffer, those for the TRC table in respect of the area memory 1, those for the modes of the space filter, and those for the setting of the color modes. Hence, the IPS system calls the individual lower-ranking modules in the regular sequence in accordance with the said particulars and gives instructions on the setting of each LSI and delivers the setting information. When the setting of each LSI is completed and a job end signal comes from each of the lower-ranking modules, the IPS system sets the color for development in the SE bit of the control register of the UCR and at the same time effects a change to the next color with respect to the calculation process, etc. for the data, returning the IPS READY to the SYS. In this way, the IPS system precedes the color for development by one cycle, with an interruption being put in upon the rise of the IIT page synchronizer PS. And, the IPS system delivers the information on the magnifying ratio, the sharpness control value, the sharpness mode, and the color for development to the space filter and the information on the color balance adjustment, the contrast adjustment, the density adjustment, the character mode, the negative-positive reversal, the openwork synthesis, the mono-color, the OHP, etc. to the TRC.

WEST

Generate Collection

Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 21 of 21 returned.☐ 1. Document ID: US 6553296 B2

L7: Entry 1 of 21

File: USPT

Apr 22, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6553296

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6553296 B2

TITLE: Vehicular occupant detection arrangements

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KVMC

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6525932 B1

L7: Entry 2 of 21

File: USPT

Feb 25, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6525932

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6525932 B1

TITLE: Expansion unit and electronic apparatus

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KVMC

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6507779 B2

L7: Entry 3 of 21

File: USPT

Jan 14, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6507779

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6507779 B2

TITLE: Vehicle rear seat monitor

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KVMC

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6480297 B1

L7: Entry 4 of 21

File: USPT

Nov 12, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6480297

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6480297 B1

TITLE: Image forming apparatus

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6442465 B2

L7: Entry 5 of 21

File: USPT

Aug 27, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6442465

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6442465 B2

TITLE: Vehicular component control systems and methods

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6333463 B1

L7: Entry 6 of 21

File: USPT

Dec 25, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6333463

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6333463 B1

TITLE: Wire separators having sealant material reservoirs and cable splice closures employing such separators

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6052239 A

L7: Entry 7 of 21

File: USPT

Apr 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6052239

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6052239 A

TITLE: Portable display device

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6026172 A

L7: Entry 8 of 21

File: USPT

Feb 15, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6026172

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6026172 A

TITLE: System and method for zoom lens calibration and method using same

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5828005 A

L7: Entry 9 of 21

File: USPT

Oct 27, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5828005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5828005 A

TITLE: Gel-filled closure

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5805272 A

L7: Entry 10 of 21

File: USPT

Sep 8, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5805272

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5805272 A

TITLE: Image reading apparatus for book-like document or the like

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 11. Document ID: US 5778276 A

L7: Entry 11 of 21

File: USPT

Jul 7, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5778276

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5778276 A

TITLE: Image forming apparatus having automatic preliminary scanning start function

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 12. Document ID: US 5763835 A

L7: Entry 12 of 21

File: USPT

Jun 9, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5763835

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5763835 A

TITLE: Gel-filled closure

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMIC

☐ 13. Document ID: US 5633623 A

L7: Entry 13 of 21

File: USPT

May 27, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5633623

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5633623 A

TITLE: Personal indicator with light emission multiplying microprism array

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 5585939 A

L7: Entry 14 of 21

File: USPT

Dec 17, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5585939

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5585939 A

TITLE: Facsimile apparatus

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KMMC

☒ 15. Document ID: US 5132786 A

L7: Entry 15 of 21

File: USPT

Jul 21, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5132786

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5132786 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Color converting system for image processing equipment

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMMC

☒ 16. Document ID: US 5113251 A

L7: Entry 16 of 21

File: USPT

May 12, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5113251

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5113251 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Editing control system and area editing system for image processing equipment

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Draw Desc	Image								

KMMC

☐ 17. Document ID: US 5051770 A

L7: Entry 17 of 21

File: USPT

Sep 24, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5051770

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5051770 A

TITLE: Image processing device for controlling the transfer function of an optical system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 18. Document ID: US 4276029 A

L7: Entry 18 of 21

File: USPT

Jun 30, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4276029

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4276029 A

TITLE: Visual cue simulator

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 19. Document ID: US 4012647 A

L7: Entry 19 of 21

File: USPT

Mar 15, 1977

US-PAT-NO: 4012647

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4012647 A

TITLE: Ultrasonic motors and converters

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 20. Document ID: US RE28752 E

L7: Entry 20 of 21

File: USPT

Mar 30, 1976

US-PAT-NO: RE28752

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US RE28752 E

TITLE: Ultrasonic kits and motor systems

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 21. Document ID: US 3809977 A

L7: Entry 21 of 21

File: USPT

May 7, 1974

US-PAT-NO: 3809977

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3809977 A

TITLE: ULTRASONIC KITS AND MOTOR SYSTEMS

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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